City	Slum Population in 1991	Estimated Slum population in 2001 (Population in lakhs)
3. Delhi UA	22.480	32.628
4. Madras UA (Chennai)	15.251	19.620

(b) In 1972 the Central Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum (EIUS) was introduced to improve the living environment of slum dwellers by providing minimum basic facilities. The scope of the EIUS scheme was enlarged in 1974 and the scheme was made as an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and was transferred to the State sector in April, 1974.

In August, 1996 a scheme viz National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was introduced to provide Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States/UTs for the development of urban slums. The ACA released under this scheme can be utilised to provide physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community infrastructure, community primary health care, social amenities like pre-school education, adult education, maternity & child health and primary health care etc. It also has a provision of shelter upgradation. Under this scheme, during the year 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 an amount of Rs. 250.01, Rs. 290.99 and Rs. 353.57 crores respectively were released by the Central Government to all States/UTs. For the year 1999-2000, Planning Commission has allocated an amount of Rs. 385.08 crores out of which upto Nov., 99 Ministry of Finance has released an amount of Rs. 238.59 crores to States.

Target to provide Employment in Rajasthan

†1218. SHRI ONKAR SINGH LAKHAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed people in urban areas on the basis of available figures in the country, State-wise; and

† Original Notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the target set for the year 1999-2000 to provide employment to the people in urban areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The total number of unemployed persons in the country in urban areas State-wise, as ascertained from the Planning Commission is given in Statement-I. (*See* below).

(b) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to unemployed or underemployed urban poor living below poverty line and educated upto 9th standard for setting up self employment ventures, or provision of wage employment. Under the programme, the State Governments, including Rajasthan, have been given the freedom to set targets under the scheme.

Statement

Number of Unemployed Persons in Urban Areas According to NSS 43rd Round (1993-94)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Persons (in Thousands)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	87
4.	Bihar	260
5.	Goa	23
6.	Gujarat	190
7.	Haryana	45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	48
10.	Karnataka	226
11.	Kerala	392
12.	Madhya Pradesh	298
13.	Maharashtra	567
14.	Manipur	9

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Persons (in Thousands)
15.	Meghalaya	2
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	5
18.	Orissa	121
19.	Punjab	81
20.	Rajasthan	61
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	481
23.	Tripura	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	301
25.	West Bengal	711
26.	A&N Islands	3
27.	Chandigarh	21
28.	D&N Haveli	0
29.	Daman & Diu	1
30.	Delhi	49
31.	Lakshadweep	2
32.	Pondicherry	15
All India		4279

Source:—National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

Housing Policy

1219. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMET AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's much publicised housing policy to deal with the way to usher in a housing revolution has lately been in doldrums;

(b) if so, what steps have so far, been taken to implement the housing policy at the Central and the States-levels indicating details, State-wise; and